THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

B. Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends, that in addition to their usual assortment of *FLINT GLASS* Ware, they now offer for Sale at the customary prices, the following articles of *GREEN GLASS*, viz:—

BOTTLES—gallon, half gallon, quart and pint
JARS— do. do do. do.
PITCHERS—half gallon, quart and pint
FLASKS—pint and half pint
SQUARE LIQUOR BOTTLES—half gallon and quart
PATENT MEDICINE BOTTLES, &c. &c.

N. B. *Cash* will be given for clean Ashes and Pot-ash.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1811.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner of Third to the corner of Front and Wood Streets, nearly opposite to Mr. Cromwell's Warehouse, where he continues to keep on hand a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries & Queensware,

all which he intends selling at the most reduced prices for cash or approved country produce.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1811.

N. B. A regular supply of Barr-Iron and Castings—Superfine Flour by the Barrel—also, a quantity of Hazleton's Wheelbarrows.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

FOUR SHILLINGS AND SIX PENCE per bushel, in cash, will be given for good WHEAT at the Steam Mill.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, June 29, 1811.

Dancing Academy.

W. BULLET, of Baltimore, informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he will open a *Dancing Academy*. He hopes to receive encouragement from the gentlemen and ladies of Pittsburgh, and those who will repose confidence in him may rest assured that every attention in his power will be paid to the improvement of his pupils. Those who are inclined to patronize him will please apply to *Mr.* LEWIS PETERS, in Market Street, corner of the Diamond.

August 1, 1811.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership subsisting between George Miltenberger and Elizabeth Barton, trading under the firm of George Miltenberger and Co will cease by mutual consent on the 15th of the present month, all persons indebted to the said firm, will call on George Miltenberger and settle their accounts, and those having claims will call on him for payment.

GEO. MILTENBERGER.
ELIZABETH BANTON.

August 2, 1811.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

Stray Horse.

STRAYED from the plantation of the subscriber, living on the bank of the Monongahela river, opposite Mr. Eichbaum's Wire Factory, on Friday the 5th of July, a handsome black HORSE, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, about 8 years old, has some saddle marks. A reasonable reward, and all expences will be paid on the delivery of the said Horse to the subscriber.

GEORGE KINZOR.

Whereas in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, an attachment hath been granted by the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace in and for the county of Allegheny, against a certain John Hill, of the township of Versailles, in the county aforesaid, yeoman, whereon certain goods, chattels and effects of the said John Hill have been attached, and are now in the custody of Fauntley Muse and William Sill, of the same township, until they shall be disposed of according to law. This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the said John Hill to appear on Saturday the 24th of August, inst. at the house of James Herron, in M'Kee'sport, then and there to discover and make proof of their demands, agreeably to the directions of the said act. August 5th, 1811.

JAMES EVANS.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

FRANKLIN HEAD BOOKSTORE,

PITTSBURGH.

Have on hand the following Books,

The Family Expositor; or A paraphrase and version of the New-Testament; with critical notes, and a particular improvement of each section—in six volumes. The first, containing the former part of the history of our Lord Jesus Christ, as recorded by the four evangelists, disposed in the order of an harmony, by P. Doddridge, *D. D.* To which is prefixed the life of the author, By Andrew Kippis, *D. D. F. R. S.* and *S. A.*

The Use of Sacred History: especially as illustrating and confirming the great doctrines of revelation. To which are prefixed Two Dissertations: the first on the authenticity of the history contained in the Pentateuch, and in the book of Joshua; the second proving that the books ascribed to Moses, were actually written by him, and that he wrote them by divine inspiration. Two volumes in one. By John Jamieson, *D. D. F. A. S. S.* minister of the Gospel, Edinburgh.

Dissertations on the Prophecies, which have been remarkably fulfilled, and at this time are fulfilling in the world. By Thomas Newton, *D. D.* late lord bishop of Bristol.

Horae Solitarie, or essays upon some remarkable names and titles of Jesus Christ, occurring in the Old Testament, and declarative of his essential divinity and gracious offices in the redemption of man. To which is annexed an essay chiefly historical, upon the doctrine of the Trinity, 2 vols.

Sermons to Young Women; by James Fordyce.

Village Sermons, or Sixty Five plain and short discourses on the principal doctrines of the gospel, intended for the use of families, Sunday schools, or companies assembled for religious instruction in country villages, 2 vols. by Geo. Burder.

Village Dialogues, between Farmer Littleworth, Rev. Mr. Lovegood and others—by Rowland Hill, 2 vols.

The Register of Arts, or a compendious view of some of the most useful modern discoveries and inventions, by Thomas Green Fessenden, author of the Modern Philosopher, or Terrible Tractorations.

Volney's view of the soil and climate of the United States of America.

Elements of Mineralogy, by Richard Kerwin, esq. 2 vols.

Godwin's Enquirer
Political Justice, 2 vols.
St. Leon, 2 vols.
Fleetwood, 2 vols.
Edgar Huntley, or memoirs of a Sleep-Walker, 3 vols.
Juliet Grenville, or the history of the Human Heart, 2 vols.
Clarkson on Slavery
Goldsmith's Essays, 2 vols.
Beauties
Vicar of Wakefield
Poems
Plowden's British Empire
Shenstone's Essays on Men and Manners.

August 5, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Cummings late of Pittsburgh deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—the necessity of complying with this request is obvious, and those who neglect it, may expect that prompt measures will be pursued to compel them—those having demands against said estate, are desired to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SARAH CUMMINGS, *Adm'x*

Pittsburgh, August 7, 1811.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on the Redstone road, 2 miles from Pittsburgh, a dun coloured sorrel HORSE, 6 or 7 years old, 15 hands high, has a small star in his forehead, and a few saddle marks, trots and racks. The owner may have him again by proving property and paying charges.

JACOB DRAKE.

August 5, 1811.

Female Education.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends opening a *SCHOOL* in the room now occupied by Mr James Noyes, between Wood and Smithfield streets, Diamond alley.—The school is designed for the instruction of Females exclusively—Hours of attendance, in summer from 8 to 12 A M in winter from 9 to 12—from 2 to 5 P M summer and winter. Terms of tuition, for Spelling and Reading 3 dollars—for Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, &c 4 dollars per quarter.

THOMAS HUNT.

July 25, 1811.

MR. PICKERING'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES

No. XIX.

Fellow-Citizens,

IN my first address I anticipated the scurility against me with which the vehicles of slander and falsehood have since teemed. And if in giving you some traits of the characters of your rulers for the last ten years, and of the leaders of democracy, my sole or primary view had been to hold them up as objects of scorn and contempt, their unprincipled advocates might with at least "the plausible appearance of a probability," have ascribed it to unjustifiable resentment or malice. But apart from public mischiefs, the deep injuries brought upon our country by the misconduct of those men, they would not have attracted so much of my attention as to have drawn from me a single expression of reproach or censure. If their mismanagement of public affairs could have been ascribed to weakness, then commiseration and regret that these had been intrusted to incompetent hands, would alone have been expressed.—But they have been held up to your view as men of enlightened minds, and your two Presidents particularly as political luminaries of the purest order. Hence they have received your implicit and unbounded confidence. And hence the evils which oppress the country. And hence the necessity of exhibiting these men in their true characters; to convince you that they were never intitled to your true confidence; and that this must be withdrawn, or the country, even now on the edge of a precipice, will be plunged into an abyss of ruin. I will therefore proceed in my work; regardless of calumny, and of all the personal consequences of a determined opposition to fraud, deception and treachery wherever they appear, and to that baseness of fear and servility which, in rulers may be equally fatal to the liberties and independence of our country. The subject of the following address will be,

PRE. MADISON'S SUBSERVIENCY TO FRANCE.

At the close of my last address I remarked, that the subserviency of our Rulers to the views of France, of which I had indeed given ample proofs, was as it respected Mr. Madison in particular now confirmed by Mr. Smith, late secretary of state, in the pamphlet he had just published in vindication of his resignation. This attachment and devotion of Mr. Madison to France are of an ancient date The French minister in Philadelphia, in the last years of our revolutionary war, had acquired such an ascendency in congress (of which Mr. Madison was then a member) as almost to dictate the resolutions they should adopt, so far as they were peculiarly interesting to France. It was this French influence in Congress which procured the disgraceful instructions to our ministers, Messrs. Adams, Franklin & Jay, 'to make the most candid and 'confidential communications upon 'all subjects to the ministers of our 'generous ally the king of France, to 'undertake nothing in the negociati-'ons for peace or truce, without their 'knowledge and concurrence, and ul-'timately to govern themselves by 'their advice and opinion.' From the fatal consequences of this absolute submission to the French Court, the U States were saved by the penetration, wisdom, inflexible integrity and patriotism of Mr. Jay. For Dr. Franklin was disposed to be governed by the instructions; and Mr. Adams was in Holland, until after the basis of the treaty of peace, between the U. States and Great Britain, had been formed by Mr. Jay with the British minister, Mr. Oswald. I have formerly mentioned, that when Mr. Adams arrived in Paris he heartily co-operated with Mr. Jay. Dr. Franklin also had previously concurred with Mr. Jay—after the latter refusing to degrade himself and his country by placing both in the power of the French minister had induced the British government to send Mr. Oswald a new commission empowering him to treat with us, not as Colonies, but as the Independent U. States of America.

But altho' the terms of the treaty of peace thus obtained were advantageous to the U. States, perhaps beyond the expectations of the most sanguine, yet many members of congress were extremely dissatisfied——because the French court was displeased—because the treaty had been made without the advice, and contrary to the interested opinion and wishes of the French ministers—and because our negociators regarded the dignity of the great interests of their country more than instructions by which both were laid prostrate at the feet of the ministers of France,—Among these partisans of France in the Congress of this day, no one perhaps was more conspicuous than Mr. Madison. And were his conduct at that time fully displayed, his servility now would appear to be a continuation of his early attachment and devotion to France, at the expence of the honor and the interests of his country.

My information on the subject is to this effect: That there were three points for which the independent patriots of the day sternuously contended. First, that our independence should be considered as a given point, and that Great Britain should, at the outset, treat with us as independent states; it being considered that to enter on a negociation without this admission, would be to descend from the high & honorable ground of independence, to the former condition of colonies; and also be the means of prolonging the war; for the direct object of our alliance with France being "to maintain effectually the liberty, sovereignty and independence, absolute and unlimited, of the U. States;" as soon as that object should be obtained—in other words, as soon as Great Britain should acknowledge and treat with us as Independent, the United States would have no reason, on their own account, to continue the war. But France and Spain which finally became a party in the war, might have, and in fact had other objects of their own to accomplish, by a continuance of the war: & therefore the French Court so earnestly endeavoured to prevent our insisting upon the admission of our independence as a preliminary to our commencing a negotiation with Great-Britain. Two other points were in like manner insisted on by the same independent patriots—our right to the fisheries, and our claims to boundaries, which were westward as far as the Mississippi; with the free navigation of that river. And a member of the Old Congress has stated to me, that against these most important claims, the French minister in Philadelphia remonstrated by memorials to Congress; that Mr. Madison supported these memorials; and that to prevent our negotiators in Paris insisting on those three points, the disgraceful instructions before quoted were untimely given; by which they were ignominiously placed under the direction, and their country at the mercy of the French prime minister, the count de Vergennes; and "that when the treaty [of peace] admitting and securing those great points was received, he [Mr. Madison] was the leader of the opposition in congress to its being ratified; because those points were obtained without the concurrance and against the views of Vergennes. And that he (Madison) even contended that it should be sent back to France for the consent of Vergennes before the ratification of the treaty on the grounds above mentioned, is unquestionable.—A vote of censure against Mr. Adams and Mr. Jay was not obtained; but conversing once on this subject, and mentioning a report made by the then Secretary of foreign affairs (Chancellor Livingston) against the treaty, or the conduct of the negociators, Mr. Adams told me that he had actually received a letter of reproof from the secretary; and that it was then among his papers at Quincy.——Why the French was so sternously opposed to the concessions of the three points above mentioned, on the part of Great Britain, will hereafter be shown.

The same spirit of devotion, of abject servility to France, combined with hostility to England has since been conspicuous in Mr. Madison. It was manifested in the virulent opposition given by him and his associates, (doubtless having Mr. Jefferson for their guide and head) to the treaty of amity and commerce with Great Britain, negociated by Mr. Jay in 1794.—The French government affected to consider it as equivalent to a treaty of alliance with G. Britain to which the rights and interests of France were sacrificed; that which nothing was more unfounded and false. The same spirit is manifested in the whole of Mr. Madison's correspondence while secretary of state, in "his enlightened participation" in Mr. Jefferson's system of measures; and in his continuing to pursue them since he succeeded to the Presidency.

In his answer to the Tammany Society of Baltimore, dated May 20, 1809, Mr. Jefferson said—"The hope you express, that my successor will continue in the same system of measures, is guaranteed, as far as future circumstances will permit, by his enlightened and zealous participation in them heretofore, and by the happy pacification he is now effecting for us."——This happy pacification (as I have heretofore remarked) was the deceitful arrangement with the British minister Mr. Erskine for settling the affair of the Chesapeake, and the revocation of the British orders in council. I called it deceitful, because I believed that the offensive and insulting clause which we have understood actually prevented its ratification by the king of Great Britain, was inserted on purpose and in full expectation that it would produce that effect. We now find by the pamphlet of Mr. Robert Smith, that the offensive clause, was, contrary to his ideas of propriety, proposed and insisted on by Mr. Madison himself.

While so ready to use offensive and insulting language to the British government; or, to use the words of Mr. Smith, to address to it sentiments "not reconcileable to that dignified decorum which the comity (courtesy) of governments in their intercourse with each other ought to observe; we have now the evidence of Mr. Smith, that Mr. Madison forbade the sending to Gen. Armstrong even the moderate animadversions which he had prepared, upon the most insulting letter that was ever addressed from one government to another—the letter of the French minister, the duke de Cadore, of Feb. 14, 1810, in which, after a train of contemptuous reproaches, he characterizes those who administer our government, as "men without just political views, without honor, without energy." To this grossest of insults Mr. Madison would not hazard expressing to that government the slightest resentment, or sensibility; nor make the least complaint of the perfiduous seizure of millions of American property in French ports; seizures whose atrocity was aggravated by the groundless pretences and palpable falsehoods, by which the French minister attempted to justify them

Instead of giving scope to the just resentments which such a letter could not fail to excite in every independent mind, and the indignant language of a man feeling for his own honour, and for the dignity and interests of his country, which his duty as chief magistrate imperiously required him to assert and maintain; he contented himself with a pitiful evasive paragraph, *inserted by his special direction*, in a letter from Mr. Smith to Gen. Armstrong, his minister at the French court—Here it is:—"As the John Adams is daily expected and as your further communications by her will better enable me to adapt to the actual state of our affairs with the French government, the observations proper to be made in relation to their seizure of our property and to the letter of the duke of Cadore of the 14th of February, *it is by the President deemed expedient not to make, at this time, any such animadversions.* I cannot, however, forbear informing *you* that a high indignation is felt by the President, as well as by the public, at this act of violence on our property, and at the outrage, both in the language and the matter of the letter of the duke de Cadore, so justly pourtrayed in your note to him of the 10th of March."—What paragraph I call *evasive*, because, postponing the strong and dignified remonstrance and demand of reparation which the insult and injury required to be instantly made, it was evidently intended by this course finally to omit doing either. And why, seeing Mr. Madison was not insensible to the insult and injury, would he put off for a moment, and finally omit? from Mr. Smith's statement we are authorised to conclude he has omitted to vindicate the honour of our government and the rights of our plundered citizens! To what but a *pusillanimity* which utterly disqualifies him for the high station he occupies—or a *treachery* which demands his impeachment and removal? Who that is not alike base or treacherous, or both, can approve this conduct, and support and praise such a man? Who not alike contemptible can withhold his contempt?

The character of the seizure of American property above referred to, demands a special consideration. The robberies and piracies committed by the orders of the French emperor, and the instances of his wanton destruction of our vessels and their cargoes by burning and sinking them on the high seas (an outrage which the gentle Mr. Madison calls "the most distressing of all the modes by which the belligerents exert force contrary to right") have been so numerous and for so long time familiar to us, they have ceased to excite surprise, and almost to rouse resentment.

On the first of March 1809, when the Jeffersonian-Napoleon embargo, (the delight of the French emperor—the object of scorn and contempt of England—and to *ourselves only* terrible and ruinous)—had been fourteen months in operation; our rulers convinced of its inefficacy in regard to G. Britain; and dreading the consequences of popular discontents, which had rapidly increased; yet too proud to acknowledge the folly of the measure;

sought a retreat in the *Non-Intercourse Law*—a law which forbade all commercial intercourse with Great-Britain and Ireland, their colonies or *dependencies*, and with France and her colonies or *dependencies*, or with any place in possession of either; while it opened the doors of commerce to all the world beside. And to render this prohibition complete, it was enacted that all vessels sailing under the flag of Great-Britain or France, which after the 20th of May, 1809, should enter the ports of the United States, should be seized and confiscated.—But it was known to our rulers, while they effected, in the terms of the law, still absolutely to restrain our commerce with those two powers, that they would receive *indirectly* all the supplies they could desire from the U. States, and that by the usual management in trade *we* should receive from them such of their products and manufactures as should be very necessary

In *words* this measure wore the appearance of equality and impartiality towards the two belligerents; but, like every other measure of the kind, it was equal and impartial only in *appearance*.

France had no merchant vessels to enter our ports; Great-Britain had many; and it was against Great-Britain exclusively that this prohibition was calculated to bear. Further, the "dependencies" of Great-Britain were the colonies and conquests over which she exercised direct and positive dominion. France possessed some similar "dependencies." But she had also other dependencies of greater extent and importance—countries and states which she had conquered, or by fraud and violence had seized, whose immediate rulers were kings, appointed by the French emperor himself.—Such were Spain, Naples and Holland, countries which our executive rulers chose, in violation of the truth of facts known to them and the world, to consider and treat as independent states, while their pageant kings implicitly obeyed their creator Bonaparte, and decreed justice or injustice at his will. But this very cunning contrivance, to favour France (for that I believe was its object more than to enlarge the sphere of our commerce) by facilitating the introduction of all the supplies it needed, and which the U. States could furnish, proved to our merchants a snare in which were surprised and caught some millions of our property—never to be set free. For after the lapse of a year (to wit, on the 23d of March 1810) the French emperor at Rambouillet, issued a decree founded on the non-intercourse law, ordering to be seized and sold all American vessels which had entered the ports of France or her dependencies after the 20th of May 1809.—And the French minister, the duke de Cadore, assigned to Gen. Armstrong the provisions of the non-intercourse law, and the manner of its execution by our executive, as the emperor's reasons for the Rambouillet decree.—He says "the emperor had applauded the general embargo."—"The act of the 1st of March has raised the embargo, and substituted for it a measure the most injurious to the interests of France. This act, of which the emperor knew nothing until very lately, interdicted to American vessels the commerce to France at the time it authorised that to Spain, Naples and Holland: that is to say; to the countries under French influence": [in other words, the dependencies of France] "and denounced confiscation against all French vessels which should enter the ports of America. Reprisal was a right, and commanded by the dignity of France."—See the duke de Cadore's letter of August 5, 1810, to General Armstrong. In a former letter, (that of February 14, 1810,) the duke had told Gen. Armstrong, "That as soon as his majesty was informed of this measure [the non-intercourse law of March 1, 1809] he considered himself bound to order reprisals on American vessels not only in his territory but likewise in the countries which are under his influence. In the ports of Holland, of Spain, of Italy, of Naples, American vessels have been seized, because the Americans have seized French vessels." The nature of the reprisals is well known; and was emphatically expressed to Gen. Armstrong on this occasion: "If you, [the United States] confiscate French property under the law of non-intercourse, they will confiscate your property under their Rambouillet decree.'

(No. 19 to be continued.)

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *August* 16, 1811.

From the WESTERN SUN, *Printed at Vincennes, (Indiana Territory) July* 27, 1811.

For some days past very considerable alarm has existed in this place and its neighbourhood, occasioned by the approach of the Shawanoe chief, Tecumseh, the brother of the Prophet, with a considerable number of Indians' The hostile intentions which have been so unequivocally manifested by this insolent banditti, and the information which has been conveyed from various sources, as well to our Governor, as to general William Clark, the Indian agent at St. Louis, that it had been determined to surprise this place, were sufficient to excite the attention of the people, and that of the executive of the territory. By captain Wilson, whom we mentioned as having been sent some time since on a mission to the Prophet by the Governor the former was informed that the Governor insisted upon his bringing but a small party with him in his contemplated visit to this place; with this injunction he positively promised to comply. He has, however, violated his word, and he is now within a short distance of us with a number of men which are totally unnecessary, if *peace* is his object, and which, but for the military preparations which the Governor has made, would be sufficient to sack and burn this town, and murder its inhabitants. Fifty-three canoes, have certainly been counted, bearing from two to ten men each, and there are besides a number that have come by land; we cannot estimate the whole at less than 250 or 300 men—these are *visible*; what further number may be secreted in the woods to the north of us, or are coming on, we known not—at any rate, appearances are such as to require that every precaution be taken

Since Sunday last, Tecumseh has been within 70 or 80 miles of us with his band, and has not yet arrived—what can be the cause of this delay, but to tire us out, and put us off our guard? Every thing tends more fully to convince us of the propriety, nay, the absolute necessity of the defensive measures adopted by our executive—and we feel confident that the preparations for defence made by the Governor, will deter him at this time from making any attempt to put his villainous scheme into execution, or of its certain failure, should he dare to undertake it.

On Thursday last, Captain Wilson was sent up by the Governor to meet Tecumseh, and to ascertain the cause of his delay, and to know when he would be down—Captain Wilson returned yesterday, and reports, that after a great deal of evasion and equivocation on the part of Tecumseh, he informed him he would be here to-day. He had, however, not arrived when this paper was put to press.

PARIS, *June* 16.

Speech of Bonaparte to the Legislative Body.

This day the emperor proceeded from the palace of the Tuilleries, in great state, to the palace of the Legislative body. Discharges of artillery announced his departure from the Thuilliries and his arrival at the palace of the legislative body.

The empress, Queen Hortense princess Pauline, the Grand duke of Wurtumberg, and the grand duke of Frankfort, were in one tribune—the corps diplomatique in another tribune—the bishops conveked for the council, and the mayors and deputies of the grand cities, summoned to be present at the baptism of the king of Rome, were on benches.

His majesty placed himself on his throne. The king of Westphalia, the princes, grand dignitaries, grand cagles of the legion of honor occupied their accustomed places about his majesty, prince Jerome Napoleon on his right.

After the new members had been presented and taken the oaths, the emperor made the following speech.

"Gentlemen deputies of departments to the legislative body.

"The peace concluded with the emperor of Austria has been since cemented by the happy alliance I have contracted; the birth of the king of Rome has fulfilled my wishes, and satisfies my people with respect to the future.

"The affairs of religion have been too often mixed in and sacrificed to the interests of a state of the third order. If half of Europe was separated from the church of Rome, we may attribute it specially to the contradiction which has never ceased to exist between the truths and the principles of religion, which belong to the whole universe, and the pretensions and interests which regarded only a very small corner of Italy.

"I have put an end to this scandal forever—I have united Rome to the empire—I have given palaces to the Popes at Rome and at Paris; if they have at heart the interests of religion they will often sojourn in the centre of the affairs of christianity.—It was thus that St. Peter preferred Rome to an abode even in the Holy Land.

"Holland has been united to the empire; she is but an emanation of it—without her the empire would not be complete.

"The principles adopted by the English government not to recognise the neutrality of any flag, have obliged me to possess myself of the mouths of the Ems, the Weser and the Elbe, and have rendered an interior communication with the Baltic indispensible to me. It is not my territory that I wished to increase but my maritime means.

"America is making efforts to cause the freedom of her flag to be recognised—I will second her.

"I have nothing but praises to give to the Sovereigns of the Confederation of the Rhine.

"The union of the Valais had been foreseen ever since the act of meditation, and considering as necessary to conciliate the interests of Switzerland with the interests of France and Italy.

"The English bring all the passions into play. One time they suppose France to have all the designs that could alarm other powers, designs which she could have put into execution if they had entered into her policy. At another time they made an appeal to the pride of the nations, in order to excite their jealousy. They lay hold of all circumstances which arise out of the unexpected events of the times in which we are—it is war over every part of the continent that can alone ensure their prosperity. I wish nothing that is not in the treaties that I have concluded. I will never sacrifice the blood of my people to interests that are not immediately the interests of my empire. I flatter myself that the peace of the continent will not be disturbed.

"The king of Spain is come to assist at this solemnity. I have given him all that was necessary and proper to unite the interests and hearts of the different people of his provinces.—Since 1809, the greatest part of the strong places have been taken after memorable sieges. The insurgents have been beat in a great number of pitched battles. England has felt that this war was approaching its termination, and that intrigues and gold were no longer sufficient to nourish it. She found herself therefore obliged to change the nature of it, and from an auxiliary, she is become a principal. All she has of troops of the line have been sent into the Peninsula. England, Scotland and Ireland are drained. English blood has at length flowed in torrents, in several actions glorious to the French arms.

"The conflict against Carthage, which seemed as if it would be decided in fields, on the ocean, or beyond the seas, will henceforth be decided on the plains of Spain! When England shall be exhausted, when she shall at last have felt the evils which for twenty years she has with so much cruelty poured upon the continent—when half her families shall be in mourning, then shall a peil of thunder put an end to the affairs of the Peninsula, the destinies of her armies, and avenge Europe and Asia by finding this second punic war.

"Gentlemen Deputies of Departments to the Legislative Body—

"I have ordered my ministers to lay before you the accounts of 1809 & 1810. It is the object for which I have called you together. You will see in them the prosperous state of my finances—Though I have placed within 3 months 100 millions extraordinary at the disposal of my ministers of war, to defray the expences of new armaments which then appeared necessary. I find myself in the fortunate situation of not having any new taxes to impose upon my people—I shall not increase any tax—I have no want of any augmentation in the imposts."

The sitting being terminated, his majesty rose and retired amidst acclamations.

NEWBURYPORT, July 26.

Incendiary Discovered—On Wednesday last, a youth of about 15 years of age, was apprehended and examined before a magistrate, on a charge of setting fire to a barn belonging to captain Samuel Thompson, which was consumed on Tuesday last. He has confessed that he not only set fire to that bard but also a short time previous to another barn in the neighbourhood of the last, which was also consumed; and that he had made several attempts to set fire to another barn belonging to Mr. Enoch Pierce. The boy was learning the trade of a baker, and all the fires before mentioned were very near the bake-house where he worked. He states that he had no agency in the fire which destroyed so large a portion of the town, and that no person was associated with him in the attempts which he has confessed. He is now committed to wait his trial at the supreme judicial court in November next.

CHARLESTON, *July* 29.

Capture of the French brig Adele.

July 27.

The U. S. brig Vixen, Captain Gadsden, returned into this port yesterday.—She went to sea on Friday morning, shortly after the French brig *Adele*, capt. Vilac and stood to the southward after her in order to see her off the coast. In the afternoon the British Ship Emulous, of 18 guns, hove in sight, and immediately gave chase to the French brig. Between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening the Emulous came up with the Adele and captured her; on Saturday morning, Captain Gadsden fell in with the British ship and her prize in company—a boat was sent on board the Vixen from the Emulous with a polite message from the captain.—We understand the French captain was very much irritated, in consequence of his having been examined by the Vixen, before she left our Roads, and that a threat was thrown out, that some American should pay for it before she left our coast;—it is supposed that they intended to capture the ship Isabella, captain Magneal, which sailed the same day for London.—The French brig, contrary to every expectation, is said to have sailed but indifferently—probably she was not in proper trim. In whatever light the government may view the cruising of British vessels of war on our coast, we doubt not the owners and shippers in the Isabella, will feel thankful for the protection which their property have received from the Emulous.

NORFOLK, *August* 2.

Insurrection and Massacre!

Capt. Spalding, of the Mary, from Aux Cayes, arrived at the Quarantine Ground this morning. Capt. S. not having been visited by the port physician, we could not board him; but learned, while our boat lay at some distance from him, that there had been a serious insurrection at Aux Cayes. The facts, as nearly as our situation would permit us to gather them, are, that a detachment of Rigaud's troops, stationed near Petion's line, being in great want of provisions, &c. had frequently petitioned for supplies; which were promised by Rigaud to be furnished in a few days.

Not satisfied with this, they still continued their murmurs, and finally determined on marching into town, and supplying themselves by force; and on putting Rigaud to death, should he oppose them.

They offered to place their captain, in the event of success, in Rigaud's place, if he would head them in the enterprize; this he peremptorily refused, and was immediately shot.—The rebels entered the city, at two o'clock in the morning of the 28th of June; and there being but few troops in town to oppose them, took possession of the arsenal, and commenced a dreadful slaughter of the inhabitants, which they continued until 11 o'clock, A. M. when finding that the general, Rigaud, was drawing in from the outposts a reinforcement of troops for the defence of the city, they retreated from the arsenal, and endeavoured to gain the mountains for refuge: but being closely pursued, 50 or 60 of them, with their leader, were taken and shot.

When captain S. sailed, the people were apprehensive of another serious attack, and were making preparations for it, by placing the town in a better state of defence. It was a heart-rending sight to see the women and children, flying from their homes to the beach, and in attitudes of inexpressible anguish, imploring the shipping in the harbour to save them from the the savage massacre.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, August 5.

The ship Spartan, captain Bacon, which arrived at this port on Saturday evening from London, was boarded on the 13th of July, in lat. 43, 30, lon. 45, by a French frigate, and was informed by the boarding officer, that during their cruize they had CAPTURED and BURNT *Twenty Six Sail* of American and English vessels, and that they had on board the frigate 160 American and English prisoners, which was the principal reason for their not burning the Spartan.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 8.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

By the brig Amazon, Burr, (arrived at N. York on Saturday) in 42 days from Lisbon, we are informed that it was reported at the time the brig sailed, that the British were retreating to their strong lines of defence near Lisbon. Capt. B. brought no papers; & we have not heard of any letters which mention the subject.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

INTERESTING FROM PORTUGAL.

Norfolk, July 31.

By the arrival of the ship Sheffield, Captain Cowper, in 37 days from Lisbon, we have received a regular file of papers to the 22d June; they are in the hands of a friend for translations, which will be given in our next, it being impossible to prepare them for this day's paper.

One of our papers contains an official dispatch from Lord Wellington, dated at Elves 13th of June, which is of considerable length. It states that a breach having been made in the Fort of St. Christopher at Badajos, a general assault was made on the tenth of June, in which the allied army was repulsed with considerable loss. At this juncture Lord Wellington learned that General Drouet, who had collected a force of 10,000 men in the vicinity of Toredo, was marching in great haste to join Soult. At the same time information was received by Ld. Wellington, that a French corps of 18,000 infantry, 3000 cavalry, with 34 pieces of artillery, had marched from Salamanca, and was moving with great rapidity to join marshal Soult. The whole of the French forces were expected to unite in Merida on the 15th June.

This information admitting of no doubt Lord Wellington raised the siege of Badajos on the 11th of June, and drew off all the heavy artillery, which, with the head quarters, was transferred to Elvas. Marshal Beresford remained with his command before Badajos, the place then being under blockade.

It appears that the French army (lately Massena's) is marching to the south, and the future scence of active operations will be in Estremadura—we apprehend from Ld. Wellington's despatch, that he will in all probability move still nearer Lisbon. General Hill with the last reinforcement from England of 10,000 men, of which 1,500 were cavalry, had not united with the main army, but would in a few days.

Marshal Soult was at Llerena the 2th of June, but was to march in the direction of Merida in a day or two.

Nothing of importance had occurred in the north of Spain; the allied army under Gen. Sir Brent Spencer, in consequence of the movements of the French army had approached nearer Lisbon, and on the 6th of June was at Siota.

It appears from our Lisbon papers, that the armies of the interior, both of France, and those of the patriots are in motion. Several partial actions had taken place, in which the patriots obtained the advantage. The French are determined, (if we may judge from appearances,) to make one other grand effort to drive the British from the Peninsula, until they effect which, they cannot extinguish what they call '*rebellions*' in Spain.

In Gallicia, the patriots have assembled a respectable force, with which they were marching towards the nearest French post. In that part of Spain the French were very weak, from the drafts that had been made to supply the whole army of Portugal as it is termed.

Dreadful Calamity in Hungary.

A German paper (Neue Zeitung) which came to hand last week, contains the following article, dated

"PETERSBURGH, *April* 24.

Early on the morning of the 16th inst. the Danube, without any previous warning suddenly overflowed its Banks below Best, and inundated the adjacent country 30 miles. By this accident 24 villages for the most part extremely populous were swept away, with the greater part of their inhabitants. It is computed that between 3 or 4,000 persons have lost their lives.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE PHILADELPHIA *WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION.*

WHEREAS, the peculiar structure of a republican government consists in having its councils formed and guided by the will of their constituents the people, expressed either immediately or in the original and fundamental declaration of the state, the constitution; the making of their will known in the one instance, and the asserting of it where already made in the other, devolves on them as a legislative duty and constitutes the essence of their civil rights. The rights and duties of free citizens being, then, so important, the prosperity and very existence of their country depending upon the just exercise of them, ignorance or indifference with regard to the concerns of the state becomes a crime—While we believe that individual attention and enquiry are necessary to the attainment of those correct views in which *may be discerned the true interests of the community*; we are also persuaded that well ordered conferences are not the least inefficacious means to call the attention of their members and excite them to the essential enquiries and investigations—Wherefore, this meeting, attached to the principles of the constitution and union, referring back to the confidence had, in time of ardent patriotism, in the talents and integrity of the men by whom these as well as the independence of their country were established, feel alarmed in beholding those men banished from the councils of the state, and persecuted and proscribed in private life, for exercising the constitutional rights of American citizenship: and also, with the dismal consequences before our view, of the removal of the influence of WASHINGTON, by his ever to be lamented death looking forward to the time when all his compatriots, the heroes and sages of Columbia, shall follow their chief and resign the guardianship of their offspring, the independence and liberties of America, to a new succession of men: we consider it highly proper for the younger class of citizens in all parts of the union to give their serious attention to the state of country which is soon to devolve on them. It is of the utmost consequence what kind of an estate they shall receive—embarrassed and decaying, or free and prosperous. They ought to express the solicitude which they cannot but feel. Let them raise their voice to the founders of the American empire—let them call on their fathers to preserve their rightful possessions free from all intruders and strangers, and transmit to their posterity a prosperous and respectable inheritance—let them offer their prayers to heaven to restore to the councils of the nation their original

wisdom and virtue—and let them mutually pledge themselves to oppose the progress of the pernicious and confounding notions of the new fangled and spurious politics of the day, and to maintain inviolate and unimpaired the good old principles which raised an empire to glory, liberty and prosperity.

Under these impressions we have, therefore

Resolved, That it is expedient for the Federal Young men of the city and county of Philadelphia, to form an association for the purposes of exciting their attention to the state of the country, to cherish the principles of the constitution and union, and to assist their senior fellow citizens in promoting the interest of the Federal cause.

Resolved, That we reverence the constitution of the U. States as the "bond of our union, the shield of our defence, and the source of our prosperity," snd venerate the men by whom it was established, as wise, virtuous & patriotic statesmen, and the principles by which they were actuated as those of genuine freedom, independence and security—the former worthy the confidence, and the latter the devotedness with which they were cherished in times that 'tried men's souls.'

Resolved, That the denunciation of those men and principles, whose spirit and that of the constitution were one and the same, we can perceive no other cause than either incapacity of discernment or decided hostility to the compact itself—either of which is ruinous in its consequences, and demands the decisive reprobation of every friend to his country. But whatever might be the origin of the anti-federal party, we can now construe the measures of its cabinet into nothing else than direct hostile operations against the spirit, at least of the constitution. For,

Resolved, That there has been evidence long accumulating and finally corroborated from the arcana of the palace, of the attachment of our administration to the French dynasty, utterly inconsistent with justice, and the honor and security of the republic.—The gratitude felt towards the French government for the aid afforded during the revolution, and the sympathy excited in the attempts of the French people for obtaining their liberty (which in themselves were amicble,) have been most inconsistently converted into a devoted attachment, in the first instance to the murderers of our friends and allies—in the other, to the most outrageous tyrant and successful enemy to free institutions that ever enslaved a people from the dominion of principles which have thus kept pace with the ideas and proceedings of the French revolution and all its consequences, what ought we to expect but a repetition, in this country, of the scenes which passed among that devoted people.

Resolved, That equally apparent with its devotion to France, is the hostility of our government towards G. Britain. By this blind partiality it has been deluded into a co-operation with the continental commercial system, which has involved so many individuals in ruin, exhausted the revenues of the nation, and palsied the energies of the most enterprising part of the community.

Resolved, That these, and many other circumstances, declare that this is an important CRISIS in the affairs of our country, and claim the united and individual energies of all true Americans of every portion and party of the nation, to assert and maintain the purity of the constitution and independence of the government, and call to its support and prosperity, the moral physical faculties which God and nature have so liberally bestowed on the country. Let the American people evince that they still adhere to the ancient principles of the commonwealth, and that however the political horizon may be at times obscured by the clouds of intrigue and faction, a phalanx will be always ready when the storm shall be exhausted, to unfurl to the rays of a genial sunshine, the banner of Washington, ever to be hailed as the signal of justice and honor abroad, and peace and prosperity at home.

RICHARD C. WOOD,
Chairman.

THOS. ANTHONY, *Sec'ry.*

From a Gibraltar paper of the 18th May.

SURPRISAL OF THE CASTLE OF FIGUERAS.

An account of the extraordinary event has been published in the Manresa Diary of the 22d April. It begins by stating, that Doctor Rovira, a clergyman, who, ever since the beginning of the war, has been remarkably active against the French in the Eastern district of Catalonia, at the head of the gallant band of patriots——had long ago formed a plan for reconquering Figueras, and communicated it to former Commanders in Chief of the army in that province, who had constantly rejected it, and even nick named it the *Rovirada*.—The Marquis de Campoverde having been appointed to that exalted situation, the Doctor, ever convinced that his project might be carried into execution, submited to his excellency; and the Marquis having approved of it, readily supplied him with the means of making the attempt. The doctor next concerted measures with the commandant of the division of the Ampurdan, don Jose Antonio Martinez; and having, from religious motives, fixed upon Passion-week, it was agreed, that on Palm Sunday, (the 6th April) the division should be formed in Esqurol. And accordingly, having made it known, that volunteers were wanted for a perilous but highly important and honorable expedition, they were joined in that town by 200 men of the 1st section of the Catalan legion, and 300 of the 2d light section; proceeded to Ridaura; where they were further reinforced by 92 men of the battalion of Almogavares, and 462 of that of Espatriados; and, marching out on the morning of the 7th, arrived at night in the town of Olx, near the frontier of France.

On the next day, in order to mislead the enemy, and their own gallant followers, they pursued their march through Sadernes, Gittariu and Cofi to Llorona, and gave out that they were going to penetrate into France—which report obtained so much credit, that precautions were taken by the inhabitants of that part o the frontier, to guard against the threatened invasion. On the 9th, at twelve o'clock at noon, they set out for the wood of Villarity, and kept concealed until dark in the ravine. There the whole force was divided into several detachments; officers were appointed to take charge of them, and they received their instructions respecting the points to which they were respectively to proceed.

This concluded, and some wine having been distributed among the men, who, from the moment they started, had taken but little nourishment, in cold and rainy weather, they pursued their march to Palau Surroca, one short league from the castle, where the officers, who were very well acquainted with the place, received further and more detailed instructions; and at half past 2 in the morning of the 10th, the whole division leaped into the ditches, and leaving under the arches a small reserve to carry assistance wherever it might be necessary, went into the castle at the door of the magazine which opens to the ditch, and which had been kept open by three of doctor Rovira's men, whom he had maintained there for that purpose, at his own expence, for upwards of a twelvemonth back. The first sentry they met with in their progress, was stabbed on the spot; and the commandants of the detachments rushing, quick as lightning, to the posts respectively allotted to each of them, the surprise was so complete that neither governor, nor officers, nor soldiers, had time to come out of their quarters, or almost to open their eyes or mouths; so that it may be truly asserted, that the surprise of the castle of Figueras was the business of a few minutes—of course it was effected without the loss of a single man.

This most important attempt having thus been crowned with complete success, the reserve was brought in, and the remainder of the corps, to which belonged the troops of the expedition, was sent for, by which means a garrison was shortly collected of 2600 men; and as there were no artillerymen among them, some of the Expatriados, who had a slight knowledge of that branch of the service, took charge of the cannon. The leaders next thought of securing the castle from any attempt of the enemy's. For this purpose they first directed the door of the store to be walled up without loss of time; and then doctor Rovira, who was better known in the Ampurdan that commandant Martinez, sent orders to the inhabitants of all the neighbouring towns and villages to come immediately and reinforce the garrison. Altho' his hand writing and signature were quite familiar to them, they hesitated to give credit to so wonderful a change; but the Spanish flag having been hoisted and a few guns fired to remove their doubts, all the young men flocked to the castle, which in a few hours, was perfectly secure. No great apprehension, however, needed be entertained, as there were but 6 or 700 French foot and 40 horse in the town of Figueras. These, astonished and terrified, knew not what to think of what was passing before their eyes, and doubted whether it was a dream or a reality. Concluding, however, that it must have been a mere dispute between the French and Italian troops, of which the garrison was composed, they sent an orderly to ascertain the fact, who, being challenged as he approached, and answering France! was shot dead upon the spot. The reception given to their orderly, convinced those in the town that it was a more serious business than they were aware of, and they dispatched a flag of truce, to whose enquiries no other answer was returned than a strict injunction never to come back, as any other message would be answered at the mouth of the cannon. Upon hearing this, the French commandant, rendered desperate and foaming with rage, drew up his men and shewed himself in sight of the castle; but, no sooner was his small band descried by the gallant conquerors, than a few cannon shot warned them of the imminent danger to which they were exposed, and they directly moved out of the reach of the batteries

The account concludes with the return of the enemy's force in the castle at the time that it was surprised; it consisted of between 1000 and 1100 Frenchmen or Neapolitans, with the whole staff of the Ampurdan. No detailed statement is given of the articles found in it—but it is asserted in general, that they are worth thousands of millions, as there were deposited within its walls the plunder not only of the garrison, but of almost the whole army of Catalonia, and a vast quantity of ordnance, cloathing, provisions, &c.

The following is a list of some of the articles found in Figueras, viz. gold, 200 arrobas; plate, in bars, or worked, 600 arrobas; cups, and other valuables belonging to churches, 3000; officers portmanteau's, 1000; a package containing nine arrobas of dollars; horses, 100; sheep, 3000; oxen, 300; muskets, 25000; pieces of artillery, 1100; pairs of shoes, 50000; uniforms, 20000; military clooks, 3500; a supply of rice and buiscuit; and a great quantity of flour and wheat. Eight hundred Frenchmen were made prisoners.

Extraordinary courage of a Young Woman of Zante, produced by superstition.

Without doubt my dear A——, you are persuaded that women of the tenderest sensibility are always the most superstitious. In admiring Sappho, who precipitated herself into the sea, and Cleila, who swam across the Tyber, you imagine that we can never again meet with women of this character. Well! learn what a young girl of Zante has performed; who if she had lived among the Greeks and Romans of past times, would have been capable of yet greater things. Helen Mattaranga, aged twenty years lately witnessed the decease of a young man of her village, whom she had loved. She was to have married him; but her parents, from interested motives, had compelled her to mary another. The night after his interment, Helen saw the phantom of her lover, standing in silence at the foot of her bed. It appeared to her on the second and third night immediately following. She at first imagined that her lover's soul was in purgatory, and that it came to demand relief of her; in consequence of which she caused two masses to be said, distributed bread and money to the poor, and sent an offering of a fine fat sheep to the convent of Penagia. The spectre continued not the less its regular appearance; on the contrary, it afterwards appeared as she began to sleep. How then was she to be delivered? Superstition furnished the means, and here they are:

One night when her husband was at a neighbouring village, she rises, takes with her a hammer and nails, goes barefooted to the burying place, takes the body of her lover out of the earth; and, notwithstanding the fetid odour, and the corruption which it exhales, she embraced it repeatedly, bathes it with her tears, and then drives four large nails through the feet and hands. Having thus fastened it to the earth, she returned home, passed the remainder of the night in tranquility, and from that time the spectre discontinued its visits. What an unheard of mixture of courage, superstition, and love! Picture to yourself this young girl in the middle of the night, terrible as the sight of the phantom, behold her leaving her home, approaching the tomb of her lover, feeling round it, recognizing the body, uncovering it, suffering the almost insupportable odour, embracing it! outraging it! What agitated feelings! what chilling perspirations! How much the fear of being surprised must perturb her soul, and freeze her senses! Yet this woman whose sensibility, in ancient times would have been celebrated on the theatres of Greece, was on the point of being punished with the utmost severity. Helen confided her secret to a friend, and this friend to the relation of the deceased, who failed not to make their remonstrances; and according to an ancient law, to demand the death of her who dared to outrage a dead body. The overseer, Bombo, proved an advocate and a protector to this young girl, and suppressed the affrir. Without doubt he was worthy of commanding, for he knew the value of sensibility.

Journeymen Hatters,

EITHER Makers, Finishers or Pullers and Cutters, travelling to the Western Country, may calculate to a certainty on getting employment at all times at the Factory of

JOHN LOWREY,
Lexington, Kentucky.

August 1, 1811.

EDUCATION.

PROPOSALS are respectfully presented to the public, by *JAMES NOYES* and *DANIEL CHUTE*, for uniting their Schools, the 3d of September next, upon the following conditions:

That D. Chute is to have the superintendance of one apartment, the students to be composed of females, and not to exceed 40. James Noyes the sole direction of the other, the students not to exceed 40; to be composed of males.

Terms of Tuition Four Dollars per quarter for those who may attend to reading, spelling and writing; and Five Dollars for all higher classes.

N. B. Any scholar or scholars who are studying English Grammar and attend either of the abovementioned schools, may have the privilege of attending morning school free of expence. Pittsburgh, August 14, 1811

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Diller late of Pitt township, Allegheny county, deceased, are hereby required to attend at the house of Samuel Rippey, in Pitt township, on Friday the 13th of September next, in order to make settlements with the subscribers—those having demands against said estate, are required to exhibit them at said time and place, properly attested for adjustment.

JULIET DILLER, *Adm'x.*
JONAS ROUP, *Administ'r.*

August 14, 1811.

LOST,

IN April last, between Pittsburgh and Williamsport, on the Mononganela river, a *Red Morocco*

POCKET-BOOK,

containing a number of accounts and other papers.

ALSO,

an Account Book. If the finder will return them to *Joseph Becket, Esq.* near Williamsport, or to the subscriber, he will receive the thanks of the owner, and be handsomely rewarded.

The papers are of no use to any person but the owner.

WILLIAM S. BRANT.

August 14, 1811.

Blank Checks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW TAP-ROOM & COOK SHOP,

JUST opened this day, in Market-street, next door to the sign of the black, bear, and opposite the baker's shop of Brown, in the commodious house of Robert Campbell. Gentlemen can be waited on every day at noon with a cup or bowl of brown soup. A sumptuous dinner can be had every day on reasonable terms. Coffee can be had every Market morning for the accommodation of country people attending Market. We intend to keep hot pyes every evennig, and Welch rabbits to give a relish to a pot of brown beer. Herrings smoked. Beef stakes done in the nicest manner, and minced collops. Our long experience and attention, we trust will secure the approbation of all who may think proper to give us a call—Any gentleman in this place can have our assistance in any evening to cook, on moderate terms.

BIRD & Co.

August 12, 1811. 3t.

DR. ABERCROMBIE'S
EDITION OF
JOHNSON'S WORKS.

Proposals by J. & A. Y. HUMPHREYS, *Philadelphia, for publishing by subscription,*

THE WORKS OF

Samuel Johnson, L. L. D.

Containing a more complete collection of his Writings than has ever yet been published; together with a selection of the most meritorious Publications illustrative of his Domestic and Literary Character:

BY JAMES ABERCROMBIE, D. D

PROSPECTUS.

THE very high authority which the writings of Mr. Samuel Johnson possess in the republic of letters, has long rendered a *complete* collection of them, a desideratum in the library of every student,—of every man of literary taste, sound principles, or classical erudition. The moralist, the politician, the poet, the critick, and the sentimentalist, will ever derive from the page of Johnson, instruction, entertainment, and delight. The acuteness and accuracy of his perception, the profundity of his thought, the solidity of his judgment, the fertility of his imagination, the capaciousness of his memory, and the vigour of his understanding, render the suggestions of his MIGHTY MIND inestimable: more especially as they are conveyed in language comprehensive, as the range of his intellect; nervous, as the energy of his sentiments; pure, as the integrity of his principles; copious, as the resources of his learning; polished and sublime, as the splendour and elevation of his genius. Such, it may without temerity be asserted, was the activity of his mind, and such the versatility of his talents, that in the various characters of moralist, biographer, poet, bibliographer, essayist, philologer, novelist, commentator, politician, theologian, tourist, epistolary-writer, critick, and lexicographer, the productions of his pen have commanded the admiration and applause, and induced the imitation, of the best men, the best criticks, and the best writers of the present age.

That *all* the works of this great and good man should never yet have been collected by any of his editors, is, indeed, not less a subject of wonder, than a cause of regret. Such, however, is the fact. Mr. Drake, whose literary life of Dr. Johnson has lately been published in London, concludes that admirable specimen of criticism and biography with the following declaration.—"Of the *editions* of the works of Johnson the two principal are by *Sir John Hawkins*, and *Mr. Murphy*. Sir John's appeared in 1787, in eleven volumes, octavo; and four volumes more were at different periods subsequently added. The collection was hasty and indigested, and several pieces were included decidedly not the productions of Johnson. The life too was bulky, inelegant, and full of irrelevant matter.

"In consequence of these defects, another edition was brought forward in 1792, under the superintendence of Arthur Murphy, Esq which occupies twelve volumes in octavo, with the essay on the genius and writings of Dr. Johnson prefixed. It has passed through the press several times, a proof that the public is satisfied with the arrangement and execution; the former of which is chronological, and the latter correct and elegant.

"We must, notwithstanding, declare, that no *complete* edition of the works of Johnson has yet been published; not one in which his "Prayers and Meditations," his "Letters," and his "Sermons" are included. It is true that Mr. Murphy has given us a *few* of his Prayers, and a *few* of his Letters; but they ought, as best unfolding the heart of the man, to have been published entire; he has also omitted his "Fountains, a Fairy Tale."

"When these things shall have been added, all that is necessary will probably have been done."

The Rev'd JAMES ABERCROMBIE, D. D. the editor of the proposed edition, from his early and profound respect for the character, and his admiration of the writings of Dr. Johnson, has, for many years past, spared neither pains nor expense to obtain whatever has been published, either by or in relation to that distinguished author.—Through the activity of several kind friends and the indulgent attention of James Boswell, Esq. with whom Dr. A. corresponded for some years before his death, he is now enabled to give to the world that *complete* collection of Dr. Johnson's writings, so long and so justly desired. To this collection will be added two or three volumes of the most meritorious publications illustrative of his domestic and literary character; many of which are mentioned by his different biographers: such as "Courtenay's Poetical Character of Dr. Johnson," "Agutter's Funeral Sermon before the University of Oxford," Professor Young's unrivalled imitation of his style in "A Criticism on Gray's Elegy," &c. &c.—The chronological arrangement of Mr. Murphy will be adopted, as well with respect to the tracts heretofore published, as to those which may now be added.

Besides the publications mentioned by Mr. Drake in the preceding extract, as sufficient to render the collection of his works complete, the present editor has been fortunate enough to obtain others of unquestionable authenticity, which had either not then been discovered, or had not fallen under Mr. Drake's observation.—Dr. Johnson's admirable "Essay on the Corn Laws," for instance, found in his own hand-writing among the papers of the late Right Honourable W. G. Hamilton, Esq. which the Edinburgh Reviewers pronounce to be written "in the very best style of that great master of reason;" and which they express an earnest wish to see transferred, without delay, "to a more secure and conspicuous station."

The possession of these additionol productions of Johnson's pen, and of the most interesting disquisitions relative to him and to his style of composition, renders the submission of them to general perusal, in the estimation of the editor, a duty which he owes to the patrons of genius, and to friends of science and of literature.

To the admirers of Dr. Johnson's writings throughout the United States, it will, doubtless, afford no small degree of gratification to reflect, that what has been so long wished for by the literati of Europe, and twice ineffectually attempted in England, by two of the familiar associate and intimate friends of our illustrious author, should finally be accomplished by an AMERICAN. It is, therefore, confidently hoped, that the patronage extended to the undertaking will be proportioned to the magnitude of the object, and the unrivalled celebrity of the writer, who has correctly been denominated the COLOSSUS OF LITERATURE.

Several engravings, executed by the first artists, will be introduced into the work: among them, a likeness of Johnson from Nolleken's celebrated bust, in possession of the editor; and a *whole length* portrait of him, with his oak stick, as described in Boswell's Tour, from an engraving drawn and etched by Trotter; his Monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, &c.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in about fourteen volumes octavo, embellished with new designs and plates by the first artists.

A volume will be published every two months till the work is completed.

The price to Subscribers will be Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the volume in boards, payable on delivery.

It will be put to press as soon as sufficient encouragement is given to warrant the undertaking.

☞ Gentlemen who wish to subscribe for this excellent and complete set of Dr. Johnson's Works, are invited to set their names on a subscription paper in the Bookstore of

PATTERSON & HOPKINS.

Pittsburgh, July 16, 1811.

The subscriber having taken out letters of administration on the estate of David Cowan, late of St. Clair township, Allegheny county, deceased, requests all persons who have any demands on said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to pay the subscriber, who will attend for the purpose at the house of Samuel Cowan, in St. Clair township.

ANDREW SPEER, Administrator.

July 26, 1811.

Six Cents Reward

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, on the waters of Street's run, on the evening of the 29th of July, an apprentice Girl named POLLY O'BRIEN, between 14 and 15 years old; she had on a linsey petticoat, but it is not known that she took any other cloathing with her. The above reward, without any charges, will be paid if said girl is brought home to the subscriber. *WILLIAM WILLET*

August 2, 1811.

FOR SALE.

A MOST valuable and delightfully situated piece of Land on the Mononghela river, in full view and about half a mile from Pittsburgh, nearly opposite to *Mr.* Eichbaum's wire factory, containing 50 acres. For particulars enquire of *Jeremiah Barker, esq. Philip Mowry, esq.* or *Mr. Oliver Ormsby.*

Pittsburgh, August 5, 1811.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the county of Allegheny there will be exposed at Public Sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the second day of September next, the following described property, to wit:—Eleven Acres and Thirty Perches of Land, bounded by the Ohio river, lands of Bausmans heirs, West Elliot, Isaac Boon and Michael Rock; also, a Piece of Ground in the Borough of Pittsburgh, being part of Lot No. 157, as marked in the general plan of said Borough, extending on Ferry street 18 feet, and back to Lot No. 158, 35 perches. A plan of which will be exhibited at the time and place of sale. The title is indisputable. To be sold as the property of Patrick May, deceased.

JAMES MAY,
MARY M'QUADE,
late *Mary May*, administrators of Patrick May, deceased.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1811.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, about the 12th of May last, a bay *MARE*, 3 years old, 14 or 15 hands high, bald face, neither brand or ear mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

DAVID GILMER.

July 19, 1811.

Letters, said to be of consequence, from France, to *Emanuel Devernay*, are in the hands of the subscriber directed to his care, from Paris. If *Mr. Devernay* be in this country he will please to call for them.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

Pittsburgh, August 6, 1811.

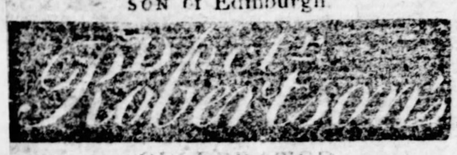
Genuine Patent and Family MEDICINES.

Celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the Human Body is liable.

PREARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR

T. W. DYOTT, M. D. Philadelphia.

Grandson of the late *Dr.* ROBERTSON of Edinburgh



CELEBRATED

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH

(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents.)

One of the most efficacious Medicines, ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habituated costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, *etc.*

Dr. Robertson's

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

OR NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE

(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents)

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weakness, and various complaints, resulting from dissipated pleasures residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilfull or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, barrenness, *etc.*

Dr. Robertson's

PATENT

STOMACHIC WINE BITTERS.

(Price One Dollar.)

These celebrated and well known Bitters, are composed purely of vegetables and are particularly adapted for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite. Also a certain preventive against intermittant fevers, agues, dysentaries, *etc.*

Dr. Robertson's

CELEBRATED

GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.

(Price Two Dollars.)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, gleets, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face, and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, *etc*

Dr. Robertson's

INFALLIBLE

Worm Destroying Lozenges,

(Price fifty cents.)

A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families

Dr. Dyott's

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

(Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.)

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

Dr. Dyott's

Patent Itch Ointment.

(Price 50 cents per box.)

Pleasantness, safety, expedition, and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting disorder ITCH.

Dr. Tissot's

Celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

(Price two dollars.)

THE VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.

(Price one dollar.)

The Balm of Iberia.

(Price two Dollars.)

Extracted from an Iberian fragrant plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, *etc.*

The Restorative Dentrifice.

(Price 50 cents per box)

For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *Seven Hundred Thousand Persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the greatest debility,

Dr. Dyott,

Respectfully solicits the public to observe that owing to the certificates of cures, performed through the efficacy of the above Medicines, having become too numerous for their insertion in a newspaper, he has in consequence thereof published pamphlets, wherein are enrolled, in the most demonstrated and conspicuous manner, the undeniable facts signed by citizens of the first respectability, clergy, and members of the faculty, and are now to be had gratis of him and his respective agents throughout the United States.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE MEDICINES

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale Wholesale and Retail by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.

DRUGGISTS, CORNER OF WOOD and THIRD STREETS PITTSBURGH,

Where pamphlets may be had gratis.

TAKE NOTICE,

That each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signature of the sole Proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Dr. Robertson's

INFALLIBLE

Worm Destroying Lozenges,

A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families.

Worms which affect the human body are chiefly of three kinds viz *Taenia* or tape worm, the *Teres*, or round and long worm and the *Ascarides*, orround and short worm. There are many kinds of worms found in the human body, but they proceed in a great measure, from similar causes, have nearly the same symptoms, and require the same method of treatment as those already mentioned.

The *Tape worm* is white; very long and full of joints, it is generally bred in the stomach or small intestines. The *round and long worm* is likewise bred in the small intestines, and sometimes in the stomach. The *round and short worm* commonly lodge in the rectum, or what is called the end intestines, and occasion a disagreeable itching about the seat.

The long round worms have been known to perforate the intestines, and get into the cavity of the belly, the effects of the tape worm are nearly the same with those of the long and round, but rather more violent.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times, flushing of the face, itching of the nose, and about the seat; starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times very voracious; looseness; disagreeable breath; a hard swelled belly; great thirst; the urine frothy; and sometimes of a whitish color; griping or cholic pains; an unvoluntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swoonings; cold sweats; palsy; epeleptic fits, *etc.*

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to *Dr. Robertson's Worm Destroying Lozenges*, they are mild in their opperation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

The above Lozenges are for Sale by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

DRUGGISTS PITTSBURGH.

TAKE NOTICE,

That each pack of the above genuine Lozenges are signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Dr. Dyott's

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

For the Prevention and Cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

The numerous cures performed by the above Pills, have induced the inventor at the solicitation of many respectable citizens who have experienced their beneficial and salutary effects, to make them publickly known for the benefit of mankind in general.

They are principally composed of vegetable gums and roots, in whose balsamic medical qualities, their excellence consists, without the falacious aid of those mineral snbstances, too often destructive to the animal constitution.

These Pills if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce Yellow Fevers, Bilious-Fevers, Ague and Fever, Cholic, Pains, Flatulencies, Indigestion, Costiveness, Hipochondral and Hysteric complaints, Stranguary, Gravil, Rheumatism and Gout

They are peculiarly serviceable in Female Disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, Debility nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits or a vitiated state of the bile, they are sure to relieve.

They are highly recommended to travellers by sea and landas they may be made use of with the utmost safety, without change of diet or exercise. They will be found peculiarly beneficial in the prevention of siporders incidental to hot climates, they deterge and cleanse vicid humour open obstructions and promote the secretion of good bile, operating as an easay cathartic, as a powerful diuretic and diaphoretic.

The above Pills are for Sale by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

DRUGGISTS.

(Price 25 cents per Box large do. 50 cents.)

TAKE NOTICE.

That each Box of the above Genuine Pills are signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTTT, M. D.

Dr. Dyott's

PATENT ITCH OINTMENT.

For pleasantess, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, it is infinely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder THE ITCH.

This disease is most commonly communicated by infection. it generally appears in form of small watery pustles, first about the wrists, or between the fingers, afterwards it affects the arms, legs, &c.—These pustles are attended with an intolerable itching, especially when the patient is warm in bed or sit by the fire, sometimes indeed the skin is covered with large blotches or scabs, and at other times with a white scruff, or scaly eruption, this last is called the Dry Itch, and is the most difficult to cure.

The above ointment is so certain in its operation, that it has never failed in any one instance whatever of effectually curing that disorder though applied to many thousands.

The above Ointment is for Sale by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

DRUGGISTS.

(Price 50 cents per Box.)

TAKE NOTICE.

That each box of the above genuine Ointment is signed on the outside cover with the Signature of thes ole proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D

Pittsburgh Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making *Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c.*

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

BY MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N. B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley.*

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tract of Land, containing 100 acres, at the mouth of Pine creek, on the Allegheny river, about 4 miles from Pittsburgh. There is on the premises a good dwelling house, a double barn shingled, and other outhouses, a bearing orchard, and an excellent sugar camp. There is also a Ferry that commands considerable business, as the state road from Pittsburgh through Butler to Erie, crosses the Allegheny at this place. Persons wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. July 10, 1811.

Thomas Humphreys & Co.

No. 317, Market street,

Philadelphia,

Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811. tf.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 239 acres, situate on Street's run, within two hundred perches of the Monongahela river, and within six miles of Pittsburgh, on which there is an orchard, grist mill, saw mill, with other improvements, and an unimproved mill seat. Its vicinity to Pittsburgh and the river, independent of every other consideration, renders it advantageous to the purchaser. For terms apply at my Office in Pittsburgh.

JOHN M'DONALD, Jr.

July 22, 1811.

BEST green Havanna coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do.
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cognac brandy

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811. tf

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet Alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

Town Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber having been solicited by a number of Mechanics and others to lay off a TOWN on the south side of the Monongahela opposite to Mr. Lichbaum's factory, he now gives notice, that he has complied with their request; therefore, persons desirous to purchase Lots in said Town will call at his house in Pittsburgh, where they will see the plan, and know the terms of purchase.

The scite for this Town is too well known to require a particular description; suffice it to say, that for elegance of situation and salubrity of air, it is exceeded by none, and the fine springs in its neighbourhood and an inexhaustible mine of coal, renders it a most eligible spot to carry on manufactures either by steam or otherwise.

NATHANIEL BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

☞ Those who have bespoke Lots in the Town laid out by N. Bedford, on the south side of the Monongahela river, are desired to come forward and enter their names, as a Book for that purpose is now opened; otherwise they will be sold to the first bidder.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

NOTICE.

A LIBERAL price will be given at the Manufactory of the Subscriber, for KITCHEN FAT, in exchange for Hard or Soft Soap.

NICHOLAS O'CALLAGHAN,

corner of Ferry and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1811.

DONATION LANDS *FOR SALE.*

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Dyot's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's
	191		
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kittinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 23 Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON.

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.